THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. · MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 90

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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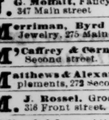

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A·. M·. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September	1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October	"
1st Kislev, 29th November	"
1st Tayvas, 2 th Decem er	"
1st Shevat, 29th January	1868.
1st Adar, 28 h February	"
1st Nissan, 29th March	"
1st Eyar, 28d April	"
1st Sivan, 2d May	"
1st Tammuz, 31st June	"
1st Av, 29th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maunday Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

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R. AND S. M.

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CASTILIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; Benj. K. Pruilen, 32d., Tarsh·.; Rec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 33d, M·. W·.; N. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec'y.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm·.; William Y. Civole, 32d, Rec·.

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oct2

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Date he 28 1867. F. SMITH, Administrator.
oc26 law3w

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ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
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J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

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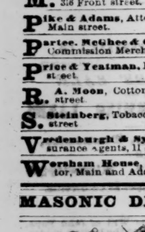

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which was printed and forwarded a few weeks since to particular Brethren for their private information, was not intended for publication; but it having been, without authorization, published in the *National Freemason*, and thus become the public property of the Order, it is here given to the readers of the APPEAL:

GRAND COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
OFFICE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
St. Louis, August 6, 1867.

Albert Pike, Esq., (Sov. Grd. Com. 33d, &c.) Memphis, Tenn.:

Dear Sir and Bro: Yours 13th June at hand, and as I expected you in July, I did not reply at once, but do so now in order that the difference of opinion between us relative to the "Order of the Temple" may be more fully understood and settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

I must be frank and say, that I do not consider your explanation about receiving M. M., and conferring upon them the words, secrets, rituals, etc., of various Masonic bodies and of the Commandery in particular, (which immediately demands my attention,) as satisfactory. You say that the Supreme Council itself cannot change that—I cannot see why—as it most assuredly has no law to govern it that it has not itself made, and hence can repeal or alter it. As for the Secret Constitutions, I do not think you propose to rest upon them as of any force whatever, analyzed and dissected as they have been by the force of logic and history.

The fact that American Templarism does not fully accord with that on the continent of Europe, and in France, does not strike me as of any force, against the right of Grand Commanderies to work in United States. Here we are supreme and sovereign in our own jurisdiction, and it matters not how much we may differ from others in Europe, one thing we do know, viz: That if Templarism is anything, or has anything worth having, and if it is not so everywhere it is because its ritual has been manipulated by degree-manufacturers. If the Crusades were *cosmopolitan*, all the historians I have read have been greatly deceived. The Council, Chapter and Commandery work of the A. & A. S. Rite, as communicated to me, and which I have since read, most certainly reveals secrets, that cannot be tolerated by governing bodies of the same, and if any Jew can take your degrees and legally receive them, he must belong to the "hickory" family.

"Now, my, dear Sir and Brother, what I want to arrive at is this—that the A. & A. S. Rite receive none into the Lodge of Perfection except R. A. M., and none in the Council except K. T. The latter point I must insist on, leaving the Grand Chapter to define its own right, which no doubt it will at next session.

If this compromise can be effected, all will be well, and peace will reign—if not then the future must decide who is to have jurisdiction in Missouri.

I cannot escape my responsibilities of office, if I would, and I would not, when the Grand Commandery demands my service. I, along with every Mason of Missouri, regard the first four bodies as paramount to all others and demand our first service. Hence, I write you candidly and freely, before taking any further steps, which I must do, unless the matter is satisfactorily settled.

I am truly and courteously yours,
GEO. FRANK GOULEY,
Grd. Commander.

O·. OF MEMPHIS, TENN., 20th day of the Month Ab, A·. M·. 5867.

Dear Sir and Bro: I confess to have read your letter of the 6th of August, instant, with very great surprise, which further reflection has rather increased than diminished.

It seems to me somewhat extraordinary that among all the eminent Masons who have received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, there should be no one, so far as I know, except yourself, to whom it has occurred that in conferring the degrees of that Rite, we are revealing to Master Masons the secrets of Royal Arch Masonry and the American Templarism. I am sure that I have been quite unconscious of the commission of so grave an offence, although I am a Templar, and have held the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Arkansas. Our Supreme Council, the Secretary General, Ill·. Bro·. A. G. Mackey, has been General Grand High Priest of the United States: and Ill·. Bro·. B. B. French, Grand Master of Templars. Ill·. Bro·. Rockwell has been honored with all the high dignities of Masonry, as have also Ill·. Bros·. Hillyer, Penn, Barber, English, Pierson and Tucker, of Galveston, (a 32d) and as Ill·. Brethren Charles Scott and Mellen had, who are now deceased. I am sure that not one of all these ever suspected that in propagating the Scottish Rite he was encroaching upon the domain of either Royal Arch Masonry or Templarism.

I have read and re-read your letter, with an earnest wish to find in it, if I could, anything that ought to persuade us to such a compromise as you '*insist*' on; and these, after all, are my conclusions:

1st. I cannot see, either that we, in giving our degrees, reveal any of the secrets of any other rite or degree, or that the Royal Arch, Red Cross or Templar degree reveals any of ours. If any of the signs, words and legends in both Rites are identical, I never heard that any one was told, when receiving these degrees, that they were the same. If they were also the signs, words and legends of other degrees, in another Rite. Merely to repeat in the Royal Arch degree the legend of a degree of the Scottish Rite, merely to give the Royal Templar degree a sign and word common to that degree and to a degree of the Scottish Rite, is not to reveal any secret of the latter. Legends, words and signs, cannot in the nature of things, be the exclusive property of any Rite or degree.

2nd. If it were otherwise, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite gives no secrets, communicates no signs and words, and repeats no legends, except such as are its own. So far as the Royal Arch degree or that of Knight Templar have any of these in common with it, it has borrowed them from our Rite. For you cannot but be aware that the degrees in which we work, up to and including the 18th, contained, a hundred years ago, the signs, words and (substantially) legends, that they do now. In the signs and words there has been no change since 1762. The Rite of Perfection in Twenty-five degrees had been an organized Rite even before that year, and was worked in the West Indies before 1770. To say that we reveal the secrets of degrees manufactured after 1800, as the Royal Arch, Red Cross and American Templar all were, is simply to invert the truth. The Red Cross degree was compiled out of one 18th, and that if there were any revealing of secrets in the case, it would be the Scottish Rite and not the American degrees, that would have the right of reclamation. With how little right the Royal Arch could reclaim *any* thing is evident in one little fact. The "Ineffable Characters" (you know what they are, and what obligation you took in respect to them) were the cypher of the Apprentice's degree, in the French work, before the Royal Arch was heard of.

If you, for example, were to be pleased to take our 29th and 30th degrees and make a degree of them, and call it by some new name, you would have just the same right, after a year or two, to accuse us of revealing the secrets of *your* degree as you have now in regard to the Royal Arch and Templar degrees, and could with the same propriety insist that we should not give the 29th to any one, unless he had first received *your* degree. In other words, you wish us to agree, *on your own theory*, to allow you to give our secrets, before we shall be allowed to give them ourselves.

3d. I do not see that the Royal Arch degree and the degree of Perfection have anything in common. It is not even settled what your ineffable word is. We tried to settle that at Hartford in 1856, but could not. Massachusetts had one word (composed of three,) and the Southern Chapters a single word (J . . . . .); and neither would yield. There is very little resemblance between the legends of the Royal Arch and the Lodge of Perfection. As to the Council degrees, or what is lately called "Cryptic Masonry," they were originally side degrees of our Rite, which one could have or not as he pleased. Nor do I see any secrets, except a word and sign, in common between the Webb Templar degree and the Rose Croix.

4th. Nine-tenths of the Scottish Rite Masons in the world know nothing about Royal Arch and Templar Masonry. Nobody recognizes them on the continent of Europe, or in South America. Even in our own jurisdiction, in Louisiana, not half our Scottish Rite Masons have either of them. We do not recognize them as any part of real Masonry any more than the order of High Priesthood, the Knights of the Sepulchre, the Christian Mark, the Mediteranean Pass, etc. We know well enough when they were made, and who made them, and that they are the most modern of the modern degrees. Consequently we do not require our members to possess them. The Templar degree, preposterously succeeding a Hebrew one, is a *Christian* degree, an order of Knighthood, and no part of Masonry. One member of our Supreme Council, Ill·. Bro·., Laffon, is neither R. A. or Templar, and *many* of our honorary 33ds and of our 32ds in New Orleans. Of course we cannot require a candidate to have degrees which some of the members of our Supreme Council do not have. I am not sure that Ill·. Bro·. Batchelor, of Louisiana is a Templar, or Ill·. Bro·. Buist, of South Carolina. We do not inquire. We do not recognize the K. T's. of America as *Templars*. The Kadosh degree, is to us, the only Templar degree.

5th. We cannot exclude Master Masons who are Hebrews, from the Scottish Rite, by requiring all candidates to have the Templar degree, if we were otherwise willing to do so. The Rite of Perfection was originally propagated in America by Hebrews, and they were at an early day represented in the Supreme Council at Charleston. One of our most valued 33ds is Ill·. Bro·. McCowen, a faithful Hebrew, of Little Rock; and another was Ill·. Bro·. Kursheedt, companion in two Journeys to Palestine of Sir Moses Montefiore. Here in Memphis, too, we have Ill·. Bro·. Frankland, 32d, than whom no one is more faithful to his ancient religion.

6th. We cannot consent to electioneer for the Chapters and Commanderies by proclaiming that no one can receive our degrees unless he has first gone to the expense of becoming a Royal Arch and Templar. Might it not as modestly be demanded of your Commanderies that they should receive no one not already a Knight Rose Croix? There ought at least to be mutuality in some way.

* * * * *

These reasons seem to me amply sufficient to warrant us in declining to yield to your demand as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of K. T. of Missouri. I have stated them frankly, in the hope of satisfying your scruples and convincing you that we cannot make so radical a change in our fundamental law.

I am very weary of controversies in Masonry, do not desire to engage in any more, and, with entire respect for your opinion, cannot see even a plausible ground for any in this case. Of course you must decide for yourself what steps you will take, as Grand Commander, and if you think it wise, carry out your threat of controversy. I cannot see how there is any question of jurisdiction in Missouri between the Scottish Rite and Royal Arch Masonry or Templarism. Each moves in its own orbit, neither, anywhere that I know of, interfering with the other.

I fail to see how you will go about deterring us from receiving Master Masons, or them from obtaining our degrees. Averse as I am to a controversy, I shall, if you or any body of Royal Arch Masons or Templars compel me to it, resist with such force as I can, and I shall not spare the pretences of Chapter Masonry or Templarism to antiquity, or to the rightful possession of secrets borrowed from the Scottish Rite.

You remark that you and all Missouri Masons regard the obligations of the first four bodies as paramount to all the others. I am not aware that there is anything in the obligations of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite which conflicts with those of Chapter or Templar Masonry. If there is, the last thing that we should be asked to do is to require candidates for our degrees to receive those. I do not know, either, that any one obligation, solemnly taken, is inferior to any other. There can be no obligation paramount to those of a Kadosh. I understand from your letter that you are in possession of that degree. I have answered your letter without any reference to that or to your character as Grand Commander of another Order, in no way connected with the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and the work of which was manufactured in America, in no degree or manner resembling the ancient ceremony of reception of the Templars, and quite as little that in use in England.

It is my duty further to say, that, as the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council to which you have sworn allegiance as a Kadosh, I decide your impudent that in the conferring of our degrees any of the Secrets of any other Order or Rite or degree are revealed, to be utterly unfounded; that no authorities of any other order, however exalted they may be, can be heard to demand that we shall not confer our degrees, as has always been done, on Master Masons; and that you cannot, on the ground which you assume, hold yourself absolved from your allegiance to the Supreme Council, and much less assume an attitude of hostility to it.

To dispute its jurisdiction in Missouri, or impede its progress there, would prove a very serious step for a Kadosh to take, on grounds that I am compelled to declare so utterly futile.

I am happy to reply to you personally, and discuss any questions connected with Masonry. But you will please not consider this letter addressed to you as Grand Commander, because I should deem it very censurable in me to entertain and discuss any proposition, coming from the authorities of any other order, Knightly or Masonic, in respect to the mode in which, or the persons on whom we should confer our degrees. To the Grand Commander, that would, with entire respect, be our reply. To Ill·. Bro·. Gouley, a Kt·. Kadosh, (I hope also a 32d) I have replied in a different manner; definitely assuring him, at the same time, that his proposition for a compromise is respectfully declined.

Pardon me also for suggesting that if any treaty or compromise *could* be entered into, or any preliminary negotiations to that end entered upon, it would not be with the Grand Commander of a State Grand Body that I should discuss the terms, but only with the Grand Master of Templars of the United States, who is himself a 33d.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say that I cannot but think that when you shall better have studied and become more familiar with the Ancient and Accepted Rite, you will appreciate it more highly and be willing to give us the assistance of your valuable services in extending among the men of intellect capable of appreciating it, a Rite so well worthy of their consideration.

With high regard and esteem,
I am truly and fraternally yours,
ALBERT PIKE, 33d.,
Sov·. Gr·. Comm·.

Ill·. Bro·. GEO. FRANK GOULEY, 32d.

DIMITS.

We sometime since had this case submitted to us for our opinion, and we state it here in the hope that the Masonic press elsewhere will express its views upon it.

Some fourteen years ago, A. applied to his Lodge for a dimit, and being clear of the books and in good standing, the dimit was granted by vote of the Lodge, and its action recorded in the minutes.

A. did not remove as he expected, and never applied for a certificate of dimission. He occasionally visited the Lodge and regularly paid, and the Lodge has regularly received, his dues, up to the present time.

If he now wishes his certificate, is he entitled to it without any new action on the part of the Lodge? Can the Lodge revoke the grant of the dimit and refuse him the certificate? Has he ceased to be a member of the Lodge, or is he to be deemed still a member?

We thought that he ceased to be a member of the Lodge at the instant when by vote of the Lodge, his application to be permitted to sever his connection with it was acceded to. The certificate, whenever issued, would be but the evidence of that action, and he might apply for it sooner or later, as he pleased, or, if he had no special use for it, might not ask for it at all. Its issuance, whether by the Secretary alone, or by the Master and Secretary, would be but a ministerial act, as to which they could exercise no discretion: and if he chose not to apply for it for twenty years, no new action of the Lodge would be necessary. The certificate would (or ought to) simply state that on such a day he requested to be permitted to withdraw from the Lodge, and the request was granted, whereupon he then ceased to be a member.

We thought, also, that, after having once voted the dimit, the Lodge could not revoke its assent, and refuse to permit him to have the certificate.

But what is the effect of the payment by the party, and the regular receipt by the Lodge, of his dues, from the time of the granting the dimit until now? Suppose the party were now to die. Could the Lodge refuse him Masonic burial, as an unaffiliated Mason? If it makes returns to the Grand Lodge, must it not regularly return him as a member? Can it now be heard to allege, after receiving his moneys so many years, that he is not a member? It is a principle of law, because it is a principle of justice and equity, that when one man hath so contracted or dealt with another, that it would be a fraud on the latter for the former to allege a particular fact, or claim a particular right, he shall be *estopped* to plead the fact, or make the averment, however true it may be, or to set up the title. We think that the Lodge is, in the given case, *estopped* to deny that the Bro·. is a member, and that the Grand Lodge would, as a judicial tribunal, presume, if it were necessary, that the action of the Lodge had been rescinded, the application for a dimit been abandoned, and thus accidentally omitted to be made of record. A Court will presume a grant, even of land, to maintain a party in a possession long undisturbed. And it is certainly a natural presumption that the Bro·., would not have paid his dues, as it is that the Lodge would not have received them, if he had not in reality been a member. In him that would have been folly, and in it, fraud, or an error which, insisted on, would become a fraud.

Our opinion, therefore, was that the Bro·. was to be deemed a member of the Lodge.

THE [MASONIC SUN, Wilmington, North Carolina, monthly, at $2 per annum. We have just received the first number, (16 pages,) of this new candidate for the favour and encouragement of the Craft, to whom we can conscientiously commend it. Its Editor is Bro·. THOMAS B. CARR, M. D., Gr·. Sec·. of the Gr·. R. A. Chapter of the State. We take the following paragraph from his Salutatory:

Considering, as we do, that the opinion of an Editor on a question of Masonic Law is worth no more than that of any other individual Mason, we intend to give no opinions of our own on this subject which do not have the unqualified approbation of Past Grand Masters Alfred Martin and Phineas W. Fanning. By adhering strictly to this rule we think we shall be able to place within the reach of every Mason in North Carolina, the Laws which govern the fraternity.

AN OLD MASONIC SONG.

When Masonry expiring lay
By knaves and fools rejected,
Without one hope, one cheering ray,
By worthless fools neglected,
Fair virtue fled,
Truth hung her head,
O'erwhelm'd in deep confusion;
Sweet friendship, too,
Her tuneful lyre withdrew,
From this best institution.

Columbia's sons determined then
Freemasonry to cherish;
They form'd her into lodges again,
And bade fair science flourish.
Now virtue's true bright beam
Truth roused to light,
With friendship hither hastens;
Each art in haste
To these fine band
Of upright Cornish Masons.

Since Masonry's revived once more,
Furious its enemies are stirring;
Let circumspection go before,
And virtue guide your actions;
Unite your bands,
In friendship's bands,
Supporting one another;
With manly heart
Fair truth impart
To every faithful brother.

Let cowering grin and ruffles sneer
While we are blithe and jolly;
Let fools despise the badge we wear,
We laugh at all their folly.
Let empty fools
Despise our rules,
By Jove, we ne'er will heed them;
Say what they will,
We're Masons still,
And will support our freedom!

But may kind heaven's gracious hand
With regnante its action:
May every Lodge's surety stand
Against the storm of faction;
May love and peace
Each day increase,
Throughout this happy nation;
May they extend
Till all shall end
In one great conflagration!

JURISPRUDENCE.

[*Gr·. Lodge of Ohio*]

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, upon the questions of Masonic law, and report the following which we recommend for approval by the Grand Lodge:

1st. An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft is not entitled to a certificate from the Lodge in which the degree or degree have been conferred, stating that the degree or degrees have been conferred upon him.

2d. The word "candidate" in Rule 15 of the Grand Lodge for the government of subordinates, and the words "applicant for the degrees" are synonymous, and mean a candidate for the E. A. degree.

3d. An E. A., or F. C. may, by the unanimous consent of the Lodge in which the degree or degrees were conferred upon him given by ballot, petition another Lodge to receive the remaing degree or degrees, as the case may be, before residing one year within the jurisdiction of such Lodge. And such Lodge may, on the receipt of such certificate, receive the petition and confer the remaining degrees upon such applicant: Provided that the petition must be received at a stated meeting and lie over until the next stated meeting as in other cases. This rule is only applicable to Lodges in Ohio. An E. A., or F. C. from a Lodge in another State, must reside one year within the jurisdiction of a Lodge in Ohio before the remaining degree or degrees can be conferred upon him by the Ohio Lodge.

4th. A Lodge cannot by its own wrongful acts acquire any right. When, therefore, a Lodge confers the E. A. degree upon a person residing within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, it does not acquire the right under section xiv. of the code to finish the work thus wrongfully begun.

5th. When a dimitted brother applies for membership in a Lodge from first to last, is voluntary.

7th. When a Brother objects to the conferring of a degree upon a candidate elected to receive it, and afterwards withdraws the objection, the Lodge may proceed to confer the degree without referring a new petition; but the W. M. should, at a stated meeting, notify the Lodge of the withdrawal of the objection, and inform the Lodge that at the next stated meeting without notice, or special meeting thereafter, he will proceed to confer the degree, unless there are further objections made. These facts should be set forth on the minutes of the stated meeting at which the objection was withdrawn. The degree must not be conferred sooner than the next stated meeting after the Lodge has been informed of the withdrawal of the objection.

8th. Where an applicant for the degrees is rejected at any stage, he must present a new petition at a stated meeting, which must be referred and lie over to the next stated meeting before a ballot can be taken.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Pontotoc Lodge, No. 81, F. and A. M., Pontotoc, Miss., cautions the Craft generally against a swindler who, when there, passed by the name of Maj. A. L. Pryne, formerly of Wirt Adams' Mississippi cavalry, imposed himself upon the members of that Lodge and obtained relief. We have since heard of him at Helena, Ark., where he obtained money under false pretenses from the Master of the Lodge there, and afterwards at Little Rock, Ark., where he claimed to be G. R. Cherry, of Pontotoc Lodge, and obtained money from the Grand Master of the State of Arkansas, and stole from his house a gold watch and chain, also some money. Said Pryne is a young man about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare made, black hair and black eyes, weighs about 140 pounds, very quick spoken, and has quite a restless manner.

MASONS MUST READ AND STUDY.

Brother W. T. Mitchell, of Michigan, well observes: "It is deeply to be regretted that there is so little of the spirit of investigation and such a limited knowledge of the laws and rules that govern us. Impress, my brethren, upon the members of your Lodges, the necessity of more extended Masonic reading; teach them to understand that in taking the degrees they are only on the threshold; that the corridors and inner beautiful chambers are yet to be opened, and that only by investigation and reading will they find the cabalistic open-sesame that will disclose to them the hidden treasure that lie concealed from and unknown to those who do not search for them.

THE NUMBER OF ENGLISH LODGES.

The number of Lodges under the control of the Grand Lodge of England is nearly eleven hundred. Of this number about one hundred and seventy are in London, or within three miles of the Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen street; over five hundred and sixty are scattered over other parts of England and Wales. The rest are in British provinces in all parts of the world, while several are attached to regiments in the British army. In addition, there are nearly one thousand Royal Arch Chapters under the same jurisdiction.

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We take pleasure in announcing that our house is still open for the accommodation of the traveling community. Neat and comfortable rooms can be secured at all times, and with strict attention to the wants of guests. We feel no hesitancy in asserting that we can and will please all who may favor us with their patronage. We will be pleased to meet old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. We feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and hope to receive our share in future. Board $2 50 per day.

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A LIGHT draft steam-wheel boat; length 85 feet, breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold 3 feet, width of floor 21 feet; open hold abaft of boiler. Machinery consists of two (2) engines, nine and one-fourth (9¼) inch bore and three (3) feet stroke; one (1) doctor engine; one (1) five (5) flued boilers, twenty (20) feet long, forty (40) inches in diameter; hull was built by Messrs. Beaupre & Kimball, of Metropolis, Ill., of the best material, and completed in June last. She is now receiving her cabin and will be ready for business by the 20th of October. Will draw not to exceed twelve (12) inches of water. Address,

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SATURDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 16, 1867

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HARRY BEEKE, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articl e s not found suitable for publication.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

We have read much of what has been recently written upon the subject of removing the disabilities which prevent negroes from testifying in the Courts, and have ourself been of opinion that their testimony ought to be admitted, its credibility to be judged of by the Court or the jury; as we would, in all cases, civil and criminal, have the statements of the parties heard, and their value as testimony be left to the Court or jury to decide upon. Where even an unreliable witness testifies in open Court, it may be safely left to the Judge or the jury to weigh his testimony, and from his manner, the consistency and reasonableness of his statements, and all the circumstances of the case, to decide how much it is worth. Our acquaintance with the characteristics of the negro race, and some experience in the Federal Courts in Arkansas, where they have been witnesses, in cases from the Indian country, compel us to say that we should, if we were a Judge or juror, attach very little weight to the testimony of a negro, uncorroborated by other testimony or by circumstances: and none at all where his own interest was involved; except where the witness was very much above the ordinary average of his race. We have known those who were eminently truthful; but these have been but rare instances among a great multitude.

An oath, as a general rule, does not in the least add weight to the testimony of a negro. Perjury is an offence that has few or no terrors for them; and to admit them as witnesses is, we are persuaded, to make perjury as common as lying. We multiply oaths and affidavits by far too much; and the consequent continual false swearing shocks every lawyer, who is at all familiar with the practice of the courts. It is only in rare cases that an oath gives any additional guarantee of the truth of a statement, and the solemn administration of it on the Holy Scriptures is too often only a solemn mockery.

Lately, we have hesitated to assent to the wisdom of admitting negro testimony, at least in the shape of written depositions. Every lawyer is aware how easy and how common it is for depositions to be so written down as to amount to much more, in favour of one side or the other, than the real testimony of the witness would have amounted to, given in the face of the court and jury, and when he could be subjected to a searching cross-examination. The written language is too often not the language of the witness himself. We have known counsel who *could* not, as well as some who *would* not, take down the testimony of a witness fairly, without keeping back or softening it, shading and colouring it, and using stronger and more explicit words than the witness' own. Many cases are unjustly gained or defeated, by that kind of sharp practice.

Not long since, in a suit in equity, on a motion to dissolve an injunction, upon a denial of all the allegations and equity of the bill in an answer, we encountered two *ex parte* affidavits, drawn up by a solicitor, of two negro or mulatto wenches, one of them the mistress of the party who had obtained the injunction. Who or what they were did not appear on the face of the affidavits, and there was nothing before the Judge to discredit them; and yet the intrinsic value of their testimony, appearing on the record as good as any one's, was not sufficient to hang a blind pup upon, and they were entirely too worthless for any one to trouble himself to indict them for perjury.

It is quite certain that there will be little security for rights of any sort, in the Courts, if the depositions and affidavits of negroes, taken upon notice or interrogatories, are to be used as evidence; for, as evidence, they will be utterly unreliable and worthless, and to permit their use will be exceedingly dangerous.

Some of the rules and principles of the Roman law in regard to testimony are worthy to be incorporated in our books. For example:—

"In the matter of testimony, regard is to be had to the social standing, veracity, morals and weight of character of witnesses; and therefore those who by equivocation diminish the credit of their testimony, are not to be heard. *Digest, Book xxxii. Tit. v., de testibus, l. 2.*"

Wherefore the Emperor HADRIAN by rescript instructed VIVIUS VARUS, Legate of the Province of Cilicia, that whosoever had the power of judicial decision was most competent to determine how much credit ought to be given to witnesses. The words of the Rescript are: "Thou canst best determine what degree of credit should be given to witnesses; who they are, and of what dignity and estimation; who appear to speak the truth in simplicity; and whether they come prepared to repeat a tale concocted and conned over in advance; or whether, without previous reflection they reply off-hand, with answers having the appearance of truth, to your questionings. *Id. l. 3., in principio.*

Idem Divus Hadrianus, Junio Rufio Proconsuli Macedoniæ rescripsit, testibus se, non testimoniis credituram. Id. l. 3. § 3: The same Emperor HADRIAN instructed JUNIUS RUFINUS, Proconsul of Macedonia, to give credit to the witnesses, and not to their depositions.

And the same Prince instructed GABINIUS MAXIMUS in these words: "*Alia est auctoritas præsenti um testium, alia testimonicrum quæ recitari solent:*" Witnesses present in Court and testifying orally are entitled to quite another degree of credit than depositions written out in advance and read there.

These are principles of *law*, because they are the dictates of simple common sense. Under the present construction of the words *Republicanism* and *equal rights*, and the notions of Congress and Military Despots as to their powers, we shall expect soon to read an Act of Congress or Rescript of a Proconsul, making it a penal offence for Judge or Jury to give any less credit to the testimony of a negro *proletaire* or prostitute, than to that of the most eminent and illustrious altizen. It is already ordered that negroes are competent and qualified to be empannelled as Grand and Petit Jurors, and to declare them to be entitled to credit as witnesses would not be more absurd.

On the one hand, their testimony ought not to be excluded altogether, because it may often be necessary or profitable to the ascertainment of the truth; while, on the other, care should be taken that private rights and, still more, the liberty and lives of men should not be put at the mercy of those who are too ignerant, too little controlled by reason and morals, and too regardless of the obligation of an oath, to warrant Courts in depending upon their testimony. It is for our Legislatures to see to it that in endeavouring to remedy one mischief of only occasional occurrence, they do not inflict upon the country a chronic plague and put every man's rights and many men's lives in jeopardy.

The truth is that oral testimony is always dangerous. The Roman law admitted it in all cases, in actions real and personal, and in matters civil and criminal: but the depravation of morals having made subornation common, the jurisprudence of France decided by the Ordonnance of Moulins, of the year 1566, Art. 54, that "for all matters exceeding the sum or value of a hundred livres, to be paid at one time, contracts should be passed in writing, by which alone proof of the matter should be reserved; and no proof beyond the contents of such instruments should be receivable."

This provision was confirmed, and even extended and developed, by the Ordonnance of 1667, *Tit. 20, Art. 2*, thus worded: "Acts shall be passed before notaries or under private signature for all matters that exceed the sum or value of a hundred livres, even for voluntary deposits: and no proof of witnesses shall be received, against and beyond the contents of acts, nor as to anything alleged to have been said, before, at the time of, or after the execution of the acts, even if the matter be of a sum less than a hundred livres."

This article excepted commercial matters; and the next article excepted also cases of unforeseen accidents, and those in which there was a *commencement* of proof by writing.

The Civil Code (Code Napoleon) adopted these provisions, increasing the amount from one hundred livres to one hundred and fifty francs.

The French law, following in that the Roman law, does not permit servants and domestics to testify in favour of those by whom they are employed. Law 6, ff. *de testibus* says: *Idonei non videntur esse testes, quibus imperari ut testes fiant:* They are held not to be fit witnesses, for those who may constrain them to become witnesses. But the Roman law applied only to children under the paternal government, and to slaves; and ought not to have been applied to servants and domestics who are free persons and only dependent in a certain degree: but the disqualification only the more strongly shows the distrust of oral testimony habitual to that law.

So the Roman law rejected, for suspicion of partiality, the testimony of an advocate or attorney of either of the parties in a cause; and it is to be regretted that they are not disqualified by our law. POTHIER held that it ought to be excluded, though the Ordonnance of 1667 said nothing on the subject. For, he said, such testimony would be suspected of partiality, if given in favour of the client, and it would be indecent to allow an advocate or attorney to testify against his client.

By the Roman law, the deposition of a single witness was in general insufficient to establish a fact, no matter how worthy of credit or of what dignity the witness might be: *etiamsi præclaræ curiæ honore præfulgeat*, said LAW 9, § 1, *Cod. de testibus*: and this was anciently followed in the French Courts, according to the saying of the bar, *testis unus, testis nullus*; one witness, no witness.

HADRIAN said to the Legate of Cilicia that it was impossible to define with certainty what ought in every case to suffice for proof; that the truth could not always, but yet could often be arrived at without the aid of public records; and that sometimes the number of the witnesses, sometimes their dignity and credit, and sometimes general and concurrent report would establish facts. "Wherefore," he said, "I can, on the whole, only give you this instruction, that you are not confined to any one kind of proof, but ought by the convictions of your own mind to determine what you should believe, or what you should consider not sufficiently proven."

In accordance with which, the French law holds that oral testimony is to be regarded less as *proof* properly so called, than as raising a presumption, the sufficiency of which is to be judged of by the magistrate.

MARCADE, the most acute and philosophical of all writers upon what we term jurisprudence, or the science of the law, says, upon this subject of oral testimony, that "complaisant witnesses seem, unfortunately, to be an easy thing to obtain; and if our fathers repeated the adage, reputed by LOISEL, *'qui mieux abreuve, mieux preuve,'* it may be that in our own days the influence of the table and other influences not less potent than it, are not less to be feared. At any rate, the Legislators of France have distrusted witnesses, and the precautions which they have taken to authorize a party to object to witnesses who have eaten and drunken at the costs of his adversary, have not seemed to them sufficient to justify the unlimited admission of oral testimony."

"On the other hand," he says, "and even supposing that all witnesses were conscientious and veracious, the exclusion of oral testimony has been deemed an excellent means of avoiding a swarm of ruinous litigations. The Ordonnance of MOULINS, of 1566, which for the first time made the dispositions afterwards confirmed by the Ordonnance of 1667, and which Section 1341 of the Code reproduces, declared that they were made "to obviate the multiplication of facts which have been heretofore seen to be brought into litigation, calling for oral testimony, and impeachments of witnesses, whence come many inconveniences and *involutions of suits*. So that it is the fear of the subornation of witnesses, on the one hand, and on the other the desire of preventing multiplicity of suits, that have led to the prohibition, at least in principle, of oral testimony."

The French law, as interpreted by MARCADE, excludes oral testimony in all cases whatever, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute is of more than 150 francs, and excepts only those cases in which it was impossible for the claimant to have obtained an instrument in writing.

We are so accustomed to our own system of admitting parol evidence of every thing, except in a few cases where the Statute of France excludes it, that we are unconscious or unobservant of the multiplicity of mischiefs that it engenders. The very prohibitions of that Statute prove the viciousness of our system. There is no *reason*, in the nature of things, why a promise to pay the debt of another, or a promise that is not to be performed within a year, should not be proveable by parol as well as any other contract. There is no more danger of subornation of perjury in these matters, than in others; and the Statute of Frauds makes only a step in the direction of preventing litigation. The principle of the French law is that a man shall not prove by parole a contract that involves an amount sufficient to make it worth while to reduce it to writing, unless it was impossible for him to do so: and if our law rejects parol evidence in one case, it ought to do so in all. How often has not every lawyer seen his client robbed of his rights or moneys by the testimony of a single witness, which he knew was false? It is a matter of every-day occurrence; for perjury is as common as lying. How often have we seen witnesses testify positively as to the very words spoken by a party, when months had elapsed, and when the subject of the conversation was one in which they had no such interest as could impress the very words upon their memories? The principal business of an attorney, unfortunately, at the present day, is to suppress the truth, and to prove by witnesses what is false. We all know it, and every day see it in our Courts.

It is worthy of the consideration of legislatures whether the evils and mischiefs of our system will not be incalculably and *intolerably* increased by the indiscriminate admission of negro testimony in the Courts, and especially of their depositions, taken at a distance, and without cross-examination. There is no person in the community who has not a direct interest in this matter; and we may therefore perhaps be pardoned for this very incomplete discussion of questions that must at first blush seem unsuitable for consideration in the columns of a daily newspaper.

—"Which we may translate, 'whoso keeps the best liquors, makes the best proof.'

THE GRAND FARCE.

EX-President DAVIS is to be tried at Richmond on the 25th inst., if all parties are agreed, to decide a question upon which the statesmen and politicians of the country have differed from the foundation of the Government. CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, WRIGHT, WOODBURY and CHASE have been unable to make up a common verdict, as to whether secession is treason or whether it was contemplated, as a measure of *dernier* resort, by the framers of the Constitution. These great jurists and statesmen being unable to determine the knotty question, the Presidents, the Senates and the Supreme Court being incompetent to come to any conclusion, the most gigantic and bloody war in the world's history was fought to determine the issue. The secessionists were defeated by the force of numbers, the weight of artillery and the preponderance of wealth. Yet this does not satisfy the parties. The matter is now to be given to a jury, *upon which the Ethiopian intellect will probably be represented*, and the great and disturbing question perhaps settled forever! What CALHOUN and WEBSTER could not settle, Cuffee and Sambo have now an opportunity to determine, and thus set at rest the disturbing element of our politics. What JAY, MARSHALL and TANEY could not adjudicate, the panel of Judge UNDERWOOD may gladden humanity by the rendering of their *intelligent* verdict. The Roman soothsayers laughed in each other's faces, when they delivered their oracles. The managers of this trial have in their hands a case so barren of results and so bald in interest that they cannot even laugh, when they come to consult. They must feel that all the world knows, what they themselves do, that a more arrant piece of humbuggery—a more ridiculous farce has never been gotten up to represent a great State-trial.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Under this heading, the *National Intelligencer* paints the following picture of the condition of affairs in the Southern Provinces. The facts which it details are but the symptoms of the malignant and cancerous disease that has fastened upon the very vitals of the country.

Every mail and every day's telegraphic dispatches come to us now laden with accounts of disturbances of the public peace by armed negroes in the South, often requiring to be suppressed by military interference; and filled with painful and soul-harrowing descriptions of crimes and outrages perpetrated by negroes upon the disarmed and defenseless white people of the Southern States. We read not only of the basest and most infamous frauds in registration and in elections in the South under the direction or by the contrivance of Radical emissaries, agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and reckless subordinates of the military satraps; but of riots and mobs in which armed negroes assail and hunt down white men for expressing sentiments adverse to negro supremacy or inoffensive negroes for daring to refuse to obey the mandates of the Radical Union Leagues; of revolting outrages by negro fiends upon defenceless white women and children; of the appearance at the polls of gangs of negroes, armed with United States muskets and provided with United States ammunition for them, menacing with instant death all who oppose them in the elections; of secret midnight meetings of armed negroes, by which whole neighborhoods are subjected to martial law and terrorized into submission; of the forcible occupation by negro colonies of lands adjudged even by the Freedmen's Bureau to belong to white men, and the refusal of the trespassers to submit to ejectment by any authority whatever; of the organization of negro vigilance committees even in cities of such magnitude as Richmond, and their proclamations of warning to respectable and responsible white citizens to leave the city within forty-eight hours for having expressed themselves in opposition to negro rule and Hunnicutt depravity and indendiarism; and hundreds of other items of insult, injury, outrage, oppression, and open violence used towards white people in the south by negroes, protected, armed, aided, abetted, and stimulated by emissaries of Radicalism, employees of the Freedmen's Bureau, and subordinates of the military district commanders.

The *Richmond Enquirer* gives the following account of the "notices to quit," served on white citizens by a negro vigilance committee:

On Saturday morning Mr. A. Monroe, who lives on Seventeenth street, found the following letter under his door:

"RICHMOND VA., October 25, 1867.

WE, the colored people of the city of Richmond, having formed a vigilance committee, warn you to leave the city in forty-eight hours after receiving this notice. We are aware of your hostile feelings towards Mr. Hunnicutt and his political party. If your family choose to go with you, they can do so, or they can remain: we will not interfere with them. If you do not heed this warning you will have to abide by the consequences. After you have spoken of Mr. Hunnicutt as you have, we are fully determined that you shall leave the city at the expiration of the time given you.

"By order of the Committee.

T. B. G., Secretary."

Mr. Monroe is a native of Maine, but has been a citizen of this city for many years. We learn that Mr. Newdecker, a tobacconist, has received a similar letter. His offence is having discharged some of his negro hands since the election.

Bottom Rail on Top—A New Judge.

Sheriff Harris walked up into the court room on Monday morning last, to make preparations for the holding of the County Court, when he beheld David Taper, a copper-colored darkey, sitting in the judge's seat, looking as bold and dignified as a billy-goat. Mr. Harris asked him what he was doing there, when he replied that he was going to hold court—that the bottom rail was on top now, and he had been selected as judge of the County Court, and was going to see that negroes had justice done them. Mr. Harris ordered him to vacate the chair, but he positively refused to do so, said he was determined to preside at this term of the court and defied the sheriff, or any other white man, to attempt to put him out of his seat. The sheriff again ordered him to leave, when he picked up a water pitcher and told the sheriff to stand back. The sheriff grabbed the other pitcher from the Judge's stand, and the fight commenced. Both pitchers, several tumblers, and a chair or two, were smashed into atoms in a few moments, when Taper commenced yelling murder and broke for the streets. Taper is the same black rascal that had our Mayor arrested a few weeks since. He is a great scoundrel, and should be made to leave the State. *Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

—For three days past no dispatches to the associated press have been received over the Atlantic cable, and it is supposed that this is in consequence of the land lines through Newfoundland being down from the effects of the storm, but telegraph officials under instructions from their superiors refuse to furnish any explanation or statement in reference to it.

—A person in Southern Ohio fell into a trance, was buried in a vault, and stayed there two days, when a bright idea struck him, he dug himself out, and got out. The neighbors shot at him for a ghost, and through much tribulation he finally got back to his own home.

—It is expected that the President will, during the present week, appoint a successor to Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. As yet no selection has been made, but it is believed the Executive is desirous of bringing into his Cabinet one who is as near as may be the type of the Conservative sentiment of the people as evinced in the recent elections.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—The *Republican* says that returns from little more than half of the counties, in the State of Mississippi, show that 9000 more than a majority of the persons registered have voted on the Convention question, and says the remaining counties will in the majority, as in some of the counties the opponents of the Convention voted, and in some parts of the State which have been heard from, the unreconstructed voters stayed away from the polls. Only one Conservative Delegate is known to be elected. Among those who took the stump in favor of the Convention was the Hon. A. G. Brown, ex United States Senator, and Gen. Alcorn, Senator elect.

The Vicksburg *Republican* advocates the disfranchisement of those who did not vote.

The *Times* denounces Gen. Mower's appointment of R. King Cutler to the bench of the Second District Court. Cutler is denounced and ridiculed by the entire press.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—The river is falling with three feet five inches in the canal. The Liberty No. 4 passed down this evening.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Gen. Hancock and family, and several members of his staff, left this evening for New Orleans, to assume command of the fifth military district.

Weather clear and warm.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, November 14.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, which destroyed a whole block of buildings, including the German Southern Church, an extensive sash factory, a large quantity of lumber, and several fine residences. Loss $75,000.

NEW YORK, November 15.—It appears that the Atlantic Cable Company under the new tariff regulations make no extra charge for messages in the code consisting of plain words, but messages in cypher, that is to say messages in numerals or letters of the alphabet not forming known, or dictionary words, or names of places, persons, ships, etc., are to be charged for the first ten cyphers or letters, $25, and for each additional cypher or letter, $2 50.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Attorney-General Stanberry is out with an opinion, presumed to be inefficient, as it appears as a communication in a newspaper, instead of being addressed to the President, on the additional session of Fortieth Congress. After quoting the provisions of the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, the article says, that the Act of January 1867 does not change or interfere with any of the meetings fixed by the Constitution, and all sessions of the Fortieth Congress held prior to the first Monday in December, except such as are convened by the President are irregular. It is true the term for which the members are elected as Senators and Representatives begins and is dated from the fourth of March, but that does not effect the time fixed for the regular annual session to begin. A new Congress cannot meet under the constitutional provisions before the first Monday in December unless convened by the President, hence, unless Congress by law appoints a different day for such regular annual session, there can be no Constitutional meeting of Congress before the first Monday in December, and any meeting in the intervening period would be an extra session, and can only be called by the President on an extraordinary occasion demanding it, of which he is to be the Judge. The Constitution does not anywhere, in any other way, provide for any other than a regular session of Congress. It does not authorize Congress to provide for an additional meeting, but simply gives it power to change the day for such regular meeting from the first Monday in December, by appointing a different day. There is a first and second session of each Congress, and the meeting of a new Congress commencing before the time fixed by the Constitution for it to assemble in regular legislative session, cannot be legalized by calling it an additional session, or additional meeting. The Attorney General goes on to say that the Thirty-ninth Congress had no power to pass the act of January 22, 1867. Otherwise it had the power not only to convene an extra, but, also, to create an extraordinary occasion for it in contravention of the powers of the President. The article concludes as follows: "The present meeting of Congress is not an adjourned meeting of the regular session of March 4th, 1867," which as has been shown was not a regular session. It was a new and extraordinary meeting created by the act of January 23d, 1867, in addition to the present regular time of the meeting of Congress by the Constitution. The act expressly so designated it as not additional to any regular meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, for that Congress expired on March 4th, 1867; nor as additional to any regular meeting of the Fortieth Congress; for the present regular time of the meeting of the Fortieth Congress has yet held no such regular session. It is not even yet fully organized by the session of March 4, 1867, and its adjourned meeting constitutes an extraordinary session of the Fortieth Congress, created and convened by the Act of January 22, 1867. The time will return for a review of its acts and proceedings, and he would suggest to those now acting under these provisions of that act, if not too late, to pause and consider the very questionable constitutionality and comprehend the precedent they are establishing, or change the time fixed by the Constitution for the regular meeting of Congress by appointing a different day therefor than the first Monday in December every year. It is learned that the arguments contained in this opinion are substantially the same as set forth by the Attorney General in a Cabinet meeting, when the subject of sending in the President's message and documents to Congress was under consideration.

The Secretary of State has referred to the Attorney General a new and interesting question arising under the Emancipation Amendment to the Constitution. The Captain of a British vessel brought into Key West, three black sailors, whereupon the local authorities locked him under the State laws which prohibits the emigration of free negroes. The Captain appealed to Mr. Forde, charge d'affaires for Great Britain, who immediately addressed a note to Secretary Seward, pending any action in the proceedings against the British Captain, which have been stopped.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 15, 5 p. m.—Consols closed at 94 9 16; 5 20s, 70¼; Illinois Central, 84; Erie, 47.

FRANKFORT, November 15, 5 p.m. United states 5 20 bonds, 75¾.

LONDON, November 15, 7 p.m.—The Cabinet has resolved to place the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Postoffice Department.

LIVERPOOL, November 15, 5 p.m.—Cotton closed dull: sales 8000 bales; middling uplands, 8¼; Orleans, 8¾d. Manchester advices are unfavorable. Corn 48s 6d. Wheat, white California, 7s; No. 1 Milwaukee red, 13s 10d. Barley, 5s 4d. Oats, 3s 11d.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Cotton unsettled; sales 2700 bales; middling, 17½c; receipts, 4027 bales; exports, 1050 bales; week's sales, 12,900 bales; receipts, 15,475 bales; exports, 4755 bales; stock, 51,827 bales. Sugar, Louisiana centrifugal, 14½c; yellow clarified, 15c. Molasses unchanged. Flour dull: superfine, $9 50 @10; XXX, $12. Corn dull, $1 40@1 45. Oats dull, 75c. Pork very dull; sales at $22. Bacon dull and drooping: shoulders are retailing at 13½c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard dull: prime tierces, 12½@13c. Gold, 39½. Sterling, commercial, 49½@51. New York sight, ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton is a shade lower: sales 1900 bales; uplands, 18@18½c. Flour 10@15c lower: superfine State and Western, $8 50@9 20. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy, and 1@2c lower. Rye quiet: Western, $1 62½. Barley declined: Western, $1 42½@1 43. Corn lower and mixed Western, $1 34@1 36½. Oats steady: Western, 78@78½c. Rice quiet. Coffee firm. Sugar firm: Cuba, 11½@12½c; Porto Rico, 12½@13c; Havana, 12½@12¾c. Molasses dull: Porto Rico, 65c. Pork is a shade firmer, $21 12. Lard firm: tierces, 12½@13¼.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Tobacco quiet and firm; sales 43 hhds. at $5@17 for lugs to medium leaf. Superfine flour $8. Wheat firm at $2 35@2 40. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Cotton 15½@15¾c. Hogs, packing, $6 70@6 85, gross; receipts 1800. Pork $20. Bacon shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c, packed. Lard, old, 12@12½c. Whisky 35c.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Tobacco is firm, active and unchanged. Cotton dull and heavy at 15½c. Flour quiet; superfine $6@7 50. Rye steady. Barley $1 35@1 90. Provisions dull. Pork dull at $21@22 25. Bacon scarce; shoulders 12½@13c. Clear sides 15½. Lard 12@14c. Whisky firmer and higher at $2 15. Hogs, $5 50@6 50.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Flour unchanged; X, $10@$10 25. Wheat firm but quiet, at $2 12@2 50. Corn, new, ear, 82@83c. Oats advanced; 67c. Rye advanced to $1 48. Barley $1 50 Cotton dull and nominal, at 16½c. Tobacco active at full prices. Whisky unchanged. Pork firmer, at $20. Lard advanced to 12c. No green meats offering. Bacon firmer; shoulders 11½c, clear sides 15¾. Cheese firm, at 14¼@15c. Seed quiet. Hay dull, at $17. Potatoes dull, at $2 80@3. Hogs, $6@6 50 gross; and $7 75@8 25 nett.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Money is a shade firmer, at 6@7c for call loans. Sterling 9@9½. Gold 140¾. Government stocks quiet. Stocks more active. New Tennessee 33½.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The Legislature was not in session on Wednesday. We have consequently no proceedings to report.

—Thad. Stevens left Lancaster on the 13th for Washington in a special car.

—Chief Justice Chase has arrived at Richmond and presided in court on the 13th. Mr. Davis is expected on the 23d.

—The cost of registration in Virginia was $269,000—the ordinary expenses of a State Government before the war.

—Gen. McClellan did not return on the Scotia as was expected and announced.

—Fernando Wood has been nominated for Mayor by the Mozart Democracy of New York.

—In Vienna last year the legitimate births were 12,943, and the illegitimate 13,802.

—Gen. Sherman delivered the annual address at the meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis. He took a calm and conservative view of the present condition of the country. He scouted at the idea of another attempt to destroy the nation.

—It is reported that a negro plot to kill certain white and colored men who voted the Conservative ticket in Virginia has been discovered near Lynchburg. It is also said the negroes are debating in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties whether to seize the lands on the first of January, if they are not given them the right of.

—Wm. H. Evarts, R. H. Dana and Gen. Wells, counsel for the prosecution, and District Attorney Chandler, of the Eastern District of Virginia, have had a consultation of several hours with Attorney General Stanbery, in regard to the course to be pursued as to the trial of Mr. Davis. All of these gentlemen are ready to proceed with the case on the 25th instant.

—Gen. Grant has issued a series of regulations prohibiting the employment of civilians in any branch of the military service where soldiers can be detailed without injury to the service.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton has returned to Washington, and is arranging with friends for his conflict with the President. He is determined, if possible, to force himself back into the place whence he was kicked out.

—From the members of Congress who have been in Washington recently, and others now there, it appears that there is a strong probability that the tax on cotton will be repealed shortly after Congress convenes. The pressure in favor of this repeal, in all directions in the North from influential citizens, is irresistible. From the same source it is learned that there is also a powerful influence in favor of a general funding scheme covering the whole National debt, thus extending the time of the payment of our liabilities, and meantime providing for the gradual liquidation by a judicious system of taxation.

—Among the Americans who attended the public breakfast to Mr. Garrison, in Birmingham, was Gen. Richardson, late of the Confederate army, who said: Ten years ago he would have deemed it impossible that se should ever appear on the same platform with Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Mr. George Thompson, and Mr. Law Coffin; but his opinions on the question of slavery had quite changed—whether by ratiocination or by the logic of events he would not stay to inquire. The Southern people were determined to accept the new order of things, and to show what brave and true men could do when their every day life was broken and they had to start afresh under altered circumstances. They wished to do all in their power to educate and elevate the blacks. He felt bound to add his testimony to what had been stated as to the docility of the blacks. There was not a more docile race of men on the earth. They were confiding, warm-hearted, faithful, sympathetic, possessed of great physical energy and power, and only required to be educated to make excellent citizens. He did not think so ten years ago, but he did now.

MARRIED.

HYMAN—RAYNER—In St. Peter's Church, Columbia, Texas, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Pise, Col. JOSEPH H. HYMAN, of Tarboro, N. C., to MISS SALLIE P. RAYNER, daughter of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Coahoma county, Miss.

HINSON—BROOKS—At the bride's residence, near Germantown, Shelby county, on the 14th, by the Rev. George Holmes, D. D., SHELDON HINSON, of Memphis, to MISS MARGARET J. BROOKS.

The soft yet perpetual chain of love's faithful ties has again bound in connubial bliss two long devoted friends—one of Tennessee's fairest and loveliest daughters and a distinguished dentist and noble hearted son of old Virginia. A large number of happy friends were present at the wedding to congratulate this handsome couple, and to shower the kindest wishes and brightest smiles on them.

"Say, what were man without his hopes and fears,
Without that home which plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won—
Say, what were man, a world without a sun?"

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. JOHN W. MADDOX. Letters testamentary having been granted to us by the County Court of Shelby County, Tenn., at its November term, 1867, we hereby notify all persons to whom said estate is indebted, to present to us their claims or demands within the time fixed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate will be required to make prompt payment of their debts.

HENRY S. MADDOX, Executor,
JULIA A. MADDOX, Executrix
of the late Will and Testament of John Wesley Maddox. no16 law4w

FOR RENT—

The residence of Dr. WM. V. TAYLOR, Sr., on Poplar street extended, just beyond city limits, and within one hundred yards of the city railway. The house contains nine rooms, with out-houses, two large cisterns, and all other necessary conveniences, together with three acres of land attached, comprising the garden spot, orchard, etc.

Will be rented either for one year, or leased to a good tenant for a term of years.

For terms, etc., apply to

J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, over Commercial Bank.
nov16 2w

Notice.

THE STORE OF

TRUDEAU & DUKE,

Will be

Open from 9 to 12 o'clock, A.M.,

Until further notice. Persons having Watches or Jewelry for repair at said house will please apply between the hours mentioned.

nov16 3t

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. KAMBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. nov16 1m

LUMBER,

SHINGLES,

LATHS,

DOORS,

SASH,

BLINDS,

Etc., Cheaper than Ever. Orders from the Country promptly and faithfully attended to.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

Foot Adams Street,

nov16 1m *Opposite Bradley Block.*

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Nolton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the November Term of the County Court of Shelby county, all persons indebted to, or having claims against said estate, will please call on P. N. Howell, Esq., No 9 Union street, (at Meacham & Treadwell's) who is authorized to act for me in the premises.

JENNIE W. NOLTON, Adm'x
Of estate of D. Nolton, deceased.
Memphis, November 15, 1867.

Special Notice.

The clients of Daniel Nolton, deceased, having unfinished business remaining in his hands, are requested to call on Mallory, Young & Anderson, attorneys, No. 19 Madison street, in whose care the same has been placed.

JENNIE W. NOLTON, Adm'x
Of estate of D. Nolton, deceased.
Memphis, November 15, 1867. nov16 1w

LOST—

A large envelope containing some legal papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same either at the Appeal Office, or at my office, 26 Front Row. nov7 WADDY THOMPSON.

LOST—

On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Corinth, one Black Morocco Traveling Bag. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the books and papers contained therein, with THOMPSON & CUMMINS,
nov14 1w 230 Front street, Memphis.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. nov15 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

TALE OF ENCANTMENT MATINEE.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of this being the last day of the Races, the Matinee which was advertised to take place to-day is postponed until SATURDAY the 23d inst. nov16 1t

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

G. J. DEAGLE.....Lessee and Manager.
TONY DENIER.....Stage Manager.

Saturday Evening, November 16.—Third Night of the Grand Spectacular Drama, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT, with all the splendid Scenery, Costumes, etc., as used by Mr. J. Deagle in the BLACK CROOK two hundred nights.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½. nov13 4t

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

Continued success of the charming LOTTA.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER, 16th, 1867.

Female Detective.

LOTTA in Six Characters. OBJECT OF INTEREST—Fanny, Miss Lotta. New Irish Medley; Shelleiah Jig; Banjo Solo.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY

AND GYMNASTICS.

MDME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open at her new and splendid hall, at No. 23 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mdme. L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of tuition. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a few lessons. Ladies'

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—My residence on Thornton avenue, between Old Market and Alabama streets, where I now reside; 5/8 acre of land, house eleven rooms, stable, etc.; all the convenience of a country home, at the same time convenient to the business part of the city. Possession given the first of December or sooner if desired.
J. H. WAGGENER.
nov13* 294 Main street.

FOR RENT—The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street.
Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oc15 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, Sr.,
oc15 1m* Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc8 tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

TO RENT—Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Wheeler block; or Mdme. Liese, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m.
se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out-houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and during the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place
HENRY T. JONES.
nov5-lawiw*

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block.
oct tf Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2.
my22 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman by a young man born and raised in the community. Best of references given. Address H. Appeal Office.
nov7 1w

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more expensive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more than we have stated. A single county or a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
ly19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 800 acres, of which 400 are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. Thereare on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
J. B. PALMER.
no5 1m

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.
no1 1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for Sale his Residence of the late Dr. W. H. Raines, in the Town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and commodious Frame Building, with six rooms. Out-houses, Stables, Orchards, etc., and situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad depot. For further information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss.
oct9 1m* W. A. SAINES,
Administrator.

FOR SALE—A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS GIG is used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, with approved interest.
Also, 2200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh3-tf 233 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INVESTMENT. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 125 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (15 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools. Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. Also, a large and commodious two-story Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 8000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best Landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address
Mrs. A. L. DEWITT,
my4 tf Appeal Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern:
I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of Jabiel Jones, deceased.
J. H. JONES.
November 6, 1867. no7 lawdw*

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium; thereby you get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in any Company. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
oct 8m MOORE & WEST, Agents.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1850.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par Value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.
22½ Madison street.

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

—

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,
IMPORTER OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
French and German Buttons,
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Zephyr Worsted,
Worsted Patterns,
Real Laces, English Hosiery,
Toys, French Corsets.
Agent for the celebrated
Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 16, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	11:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation Daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
F. B. MANSFORD,
Sup. of Circulation.

ST. JOHNS Methodist Episcopal Church, services in the Criminal Court room, Gresham's building. Preaching to-morrow at eleven a.m., by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Mason. Sabbath school at three o'clock p.m.

RECOVERED.—We were pleased to meet upon the streets yesterday Col. John S. Kerr, who has entirely recovered from his late illness. He proposes in due season to reopen the Fanny Thurston entertainments.

POLICE MATTERS.—Business in the police world was dull yesterday, criminals being scarce and prosecutors "ditto." Three cases were disposed of in the First District in the morning, and no arrests made up till dark. In the Second only two arrests were made, and those for minor offenses.

THE MAIN STREET PAVING.—The work of paving Main street by Messrs. Taylor, McBain & Co. is getting along finely. The eight squares extending from Gayoso to Poplar streets are graded, and the prospect is that the whole will be completed ere the new year sets in.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, was caused by the ignition of some of the wood used in laying the Nicolson pavement, at the corner of Main and Monroe streets. The workmen extinguished it by throwing sand upon it before serious damage was done.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The general health of the city is rapidly improving in every respect. The cool and bracing nights are doing much to tend toward the banishment of Bronze John. May he never come back.

CONFIDENCE.—Mr. Supt. Beaumont, with the assistance of one of his officers, succeeded in capturing two confidence men named Harrison and Payne, on Thursday morning, who had, by the old dodge, gotten ninety dollars from a grey haired Mississippian. The accused were handed over to the tender mercies of the State.

RUN OVER.—About seven o'clock last night Mr. Jas. McMartin, in driving along South street, ran over the child of Mrs. Jas. Campbell, aged about nine years, dislocating her shoulder. Minnie is an only child. She was properly cared for, Mr. McMartin defraying all expenses for medical attendance, etc.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady who, in company with a friend, took passage in a street car from the races yesterday, had her pocket picked of her purse containing, which contained some twenty-seven dollars. Information was given to the police but the thief was not found.

HARDWARE.—Mr. J. S. Shaw, of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., has just returned from the East, with a large and excellently assorted stock of hardware of every conceivable description suited to the wants and necessities of the mechanic, merchant, factoring man, and the planters of the Mississippi valley. The present invoice makes his stock one of the largest and most desirable to select from in the city, and as his prices are correspondent with the hard times produced by the late "unpleasantness," we recommend them to our readers.

SOLEMN REQUIEM.—Yesterday a most imposing ceremony took place at St. Peter's church, being a Mass for the Dead, in behalf of Eugene A. Magivney, deceased. The services were performed by Rev. Father Rochford, who pronounced an eloquent and touching discourse, from the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Professor Sabatzky presided at the organ, and as its solemn tones swelled through the aisles, the heart, indeed, must have been callous not to have felt the inspiration of the melancholy moment, when the living were imploring peace and rest for the dead.

NEAT AND SALEABLE.—John K. Moody & Co., No. 236 Front street, have been appointed agents in this city for the sale of Leaf Lard, put up in caddies to suit the trade. The lard is of the very best, and the packages are really very handsome—such as any lady or gentleman can take in the hand and carry as they would a box of bone or cigars. The boxes are made of various sizes, and contain three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen or twenty pounds each, and are better adapted to the retail trade than anything in this line we have ever seen. Our dealers should visit Capt. Dick Lightburn, at No. 206, and examine this first invoice of lard in caddies.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM MISSISSIPPI. The county of Marshall, perhaps the largest county in the State of Mississippi, and whose county seat is Holly Springs, has gone against the Radicals and their iniquitous reconstruction schemes. Watson, Compton and Townsend, Conservatives, received 1699 votes, and Gill, Williams and Edmondson, Radicals, 1380 votes—a majority of 319 for the Conservatives. Many of our readers will recollect Mr. Townsend, one of the Conservatives, as the late Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Washburne, during his administration here in Memphis. We are indebted to our friend, James J. House, of Holly Springs, for this information.

CITY AND COUNTY TAXATION—IT BECOMES INTOLERABLE.—HOW LONG TO BE BORNE.—The rate of taxation fixed upon real estate by Barbour Lewis' Court, added to that demanded by State laws, is nearly one and a half per cent. When we superadd to this assessment, that fixed by the Board of Alderman, city property is burdened with a rate of taxation very nearly three per cent. of its value. When we reflect that business of every description has been profitless; that tenants find it impossible to pay reduced rents; when it is known that the profits of the country are hardly half the value of the sum produced in 1860, it must be conceded that public burdens rapidly become utterly insufferable. If they who measure impose burdens upon the people shared them; if we taxed ourselves, or if they who impose taxes looked to taxpayers for positions they fill, there would be a reduction of public demands proportioned to the lessened wealth of the country. On the contrary, there is neither community of interest or feeling between those who define and those who pay taxes. Shelby county, at this hour, is in the condition of a Roman Province ruled and plundered by Imperial or Consular appointees. How long these intolerable evils may be endured is an inquiry on the solution of which depends the restoration of the commercial prosperity of Memphis. Property cannot be valuable and commerce cannot flourish when calamities like these palyze the energies of the people. If Northern communities deem its unreasonable because restive under Brownlow's domination, they need only reflect how insufferable becomes the condition of an American city, robbed of three per cent. of its annual earnings by the unknown and incapable. Federal taxes are pronounced frightful in other States. They are trifling, contrasted with the system of remorseless plundering inaugurated by Radicalism in Tennessee. Mr. Stevens will soon be spared a deal of trouble by his friends in Tennessee. Confiscation will be specially achieved by Brownlow's Government.

Dry Goods cheap, cheaper, cheapest, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s no13 1m

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE

FALL MEETING, 1867.

Fifth Day.

Friday, November 15th.

A more beautiful day than yesterday has never been marked in the calendar. The sun shone through a soft, voluptuous haze, such as has been often sung by poets, or claimed the graphic pen of the novelist, and the air was as balmy as the first soft breath of spring. The magnificence of the purse offered by the Turf Congress, $3000, with the addition of a premium whip, valued at $300, to the rider of the winning horse, gave assurance to everybody that the race would be contested to the utmost endurance of horseflesh, in addition to which, it was expected by many that the celebrated horse "Muggins" would contend for the prize, which would insure fast time. As he was out of sorts, his owners judiciously declined "to force the season." These circumstances, operating with full force, made the attendance large beyond expectation. In fact, it was the most brilliant assemblage we have ever seen upon a race field anywhere. The stands were crowded, the ladies' stand looking magnificent from the thronged array of elegantly attired ladies, many of whom exhibited the excitement that the gentler sex may experience in viewing a splendid race, even though they may not claim the right to exercise the right of suffrage in a political field. The area devoted to vehicles, that did not pass within the inner gate to "the field," was completely crowded, without the facilities of moving out of their proper order. These were occupied by hundreds who could not crowd into the stands, and looked out for eligible positions. Quite a number of carriages were within the inner enclosure, occupied by their owners, and a fair array of horsemen and horsewomen sought elevated positions where the race course might be surveyed to advantage. There never has been so magnificent a spectacle on a race-course here, and the attendance was worthy of the great occasion.

FIRST RACE.

There were four entries, Duke of Orleans, Veto, Mary Wynne and Counterproof, of which, in selling the pools, Mary Wynne was the favorite against the field, with the Duke of Orleans second. Veto had his friends, and there were some who had a tender feeling for Counterproof. Just previous to the time of starting, the road, as far as it was visible, exhibited a long train of vehicles, and horsemen urging their way to be in time to witness the race. Men on foot, in squads, pushed on with all possible speed to get within the enclosure; and outside the grounds the trees were levied on by nests of "blackbirds," that maintained their several perches to the end.

First Heat.—The horses were placed in the following order by lot: Counterproof, Mary Wynne, Veto, and Duke of Orleans. With a good start Mary Wynne led off, cleverly followed by the Duke, Veto being third, with Counterproof bringing up the rear. On reaching the half mile, the Duke and Mary Wynne had a smart brush, when the nobleman ungallantly stole a march upon the sorrel filley, but the latter let out and entered the fourth quarter in the lead, and they came down the stretch in gallant style, all crowding up except Counterproof, that trailed along apparently at his leisure. The first mile afforded an opportunity for the riders to try the mettle of their respective horses, but no great effort was made, as the time shows. Duke of Orleans was first home, Veto second, Counterproof third, and Veto in the rear. Time, 1:49.

The second mile was run in 2 minutes, with the horses occupying the same relative positions. The third mile was run without much change, except that Veto was falling further behind. It was made in 1:58. The fourth mile was run in 1:47, with the following result: Mary Wynne winning the heat, Counterproof second, Duke third, with Veto distanced. Time of heat, 8:04.

Second Heat.—Although Mary Wynne had the track, Counterproof led off, closely followed by Mary Wynne, with the Duke in respectful contiguity. The half mile was made in 1:02, and the mile in 2:04, without change of position, and all together. The second mile, without change, was made in 1:59. The same was the result of the third mile, all passing the string well together, but on the second turn of the fourth mile, the Duke brushed Counterproof and passed, Mary still in advance. The contest became intensely interesting. The excitement pervaded the entire throng. Coming down the stretch, home, Counterproof made a splendid dash and came in first, pressed hard by the Duke, Mary Wynne being close up. Time of mile, 1:50½; heat, 7:49½.

Third Heat.—The first half mile was made in 0:58, Counterproof still leading. The mile was run in 1:58, Mary Wynne second, and Duke third up. The second mile was beautifully contested throughout, all keeping well up, but Counterproof leading, in 1:51¼. The third mile continued the excitement, and some predicted the heats would be still further broken, the Duke making a gallant run. The horses kept close together, and coming home with well applied timber, all eager for the heat, Mary Wynne and Counterproof making a desperate struggle for the mastery. The Colessus colt ungallantly pressed forward, and won the heat and race. Time, 7:41¼. On coming back to the judges' stand, it was noticed that the Duke was slightly lame. The purse was awarded to the Kentucky entry, and the whip to Bob Swann, the gallant rider of Counterproof. It was whispered that he also received $500 of the purse of $3000, which his careful and judicious riding had won for his employers.

SUMMARY.

Turf Congress Post Stake $3000. Four mile heats; four entries.

1—Lexington Association's entry, b h Counterproof, 4 years old, by Colossus, dam by Imp Hootonville 2 1 1
2—St. Louis Association's entry, s m Mary Wynne, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Parsonla, by Imp Leviathan 1 3 2
3—Nashville Association's entry, ch h Duke of Orleans, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner 3 2 3
4—Memphis Association's entry, ch h Veto, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Levity, by Imp Trustee ..... dis.
Time: 8:04¾, 7:49¾, 7:41¾.

SECOND RACE.

This was to be mile heats for three year olds, with five entries—Magazine, Bleakwind colt, Tanglefoot, Viola and Rochester. All the horses were out, the favorite being Magazine, but the others had backers. Magazine had the call, but Rochester led off, with Viola second. There was no time to lose, and they all kept well together, and made the last turn in a bunch. The atmosphere was hazy and the sun low, rendering it difficult to distinguish the horses as they came down. It was Viola's heat, the Bleakwind Colt second, Rochester third, Tanglefoot fourth, and Magazine fifth. Time, 1:49½.

The second heat was a spirited contest in which Viola led off, closely pursued, and maintained the lead throughout, with several severe brushes, in which she threw off her competitors. They all came down the stretch together, Magazine in the rear, but she made a splendid run and came in second, Viola taking the lead and race. The horses had this position: Viols, Magazine, Tanglefoot, Rochester and Bleakwind colt. Time, 1:49.

SUMMARY.

Association Purse $100. Entrance $10. Mile heats for three year olds—five entries.

1—A. G. Franklin's ch f Viola, three years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Swagner 1 1
2—Turner & Johnson's ch f Magazine, three years old, by Australian, dam by Wagner 5 2
3—F. Hutchinson's ch g Tanglefoot, three years old, by Capt Beard, dam Prunella, by Glencoe 4 3
4—E. A. Smith's ch c Rochester, three years old, by Imp Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by Imp Monarch 3 4
5—Turner & Smith's b c three years old, by Bleakwind, dam Jane Watkins 2 5
Time: 1:49½, 1:49.

After the first race, it was announced by the President, John Donovan, Esq., that great regret had been experienced that the distinguished racer, Muggins, was not in condition to compete for the Turf Congress Purse. He was brought out of his stable, however, and walked up and down in front of the stand, much to the admiration of the spectators.

An invitation was given to the timers and reporters for the press to visit the judges' stand in the interval of the heats of the last race, and from the popping of corks, and the motions of those on the stand, they must have had a good time generally. Several impromptu speeches were made, which doubtless were piquant and elegant, but we could not catch the words of the respective speakers, but heard the sounds of applause. Mr. Donovan thanked the ladies who had countenanced this meeting and contributed to its brilliancy and success.

TO-DAY.

This will be the last day of the meeting, which has far outgone all expectation. Every thing has been conducted admirably, and the meeting will always be remembered with pride and satisfaction. The sport for to day will be worthy to close the races, and as there will be several broken heats, the most intense interest may be anticipated.

First Race.—Saloon purse $600. Entrance, $85. Closed with the following entries:

E. A. Smith, b c. Malcomb, 4 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster. Brass—blue and white.
P. Mitchel, Pat Cleborne, 4 years old, by Hiawatha, dam by Imp. Knu, second dam the dam of Socks. Dress—White, red and red.
A. C. Franklin, c.f. Viola, 3 years old, by Jack Malone, dam by second Wagner. Dress—red, white and blue.

Second Race.—Consolation purse. For beaten horses that have run at this meeting. Purse $300—the pool seller to add $100. Entrance, $20. Horses to be handicapped. Closed with the following entries:

Wm. Brady, b. c. Jack Gamble, jr., 4 years old, by Jack Gamble, dam by Medora. Dress—White, blue and check.
E. T. Craig, b. h. Outlaws, 8 years old, by Albion, dam by Sovereign. Dress—red, white and red.
E. A. Smith, g. f. Nelly Gwyne, 5 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Gray Alice by Chorister. Dress—blue and white.
Turner & Johnson, ch c. Chickamauga, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Alboni, by imp Albion. Dress—blue and white.
Smith & Hobson, s. c. Bill Forrest, 4 years old, by Hiawatha, dam Prairie Flower. Dress—white, blue and white.

Third Race—Dash of one mile. Entrance, $50.

Pete Conley, Maid of Memphis; Wm. Jamison, b. m. Sallie Thomas; Wm. Clark, g. g. Frank.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—Another magnificent audience greeted the reigning dramatic spectacle, and expressed renewed gratification at witnessing the splendid tableaux, the superb dresses, the graceful and artistic dancing and the very beautiful appearance of the corps de ballet. The two principal dancers, Signoras Anita Galetti and Auriole, are most accomplished in the Terpsichorean art, and Signor Cardelli is truly a master of the dance. The ballet is the best we have seen, and numbers some very pretty faces and graceful forms in the list. Toney Denier, as the gnome Finback, is exceedingly amusing, and his pantomime excellent, as may be said of his acrobatic feats, but his chef d'œuvre is the mammoth frog, in which he keeps the house in a roar. For splendor of costume, we have seen nothing like it in this meridian, and the audiences will continue to be pleased for many nights to come. The scenes of the Falling Water, or Diamond Shower, and the Palace of Dewdrops, are magnificent in the extreme. In consequence of the races, the matinee contemplated for this afternoon, will be postponed until next Saturday the 22d inst.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement was crowded last night by one of the most fashionable audiences that has assembled within its walls during the season, and Miss Lotta took a good benefit, appearing in six different characters in the *Female Detective*. The *Object of Interest* did not fail to elicit its just meed of applause. The banjo solo took the house by storm. To-night the same bill, with additional songs and dances, will be produced. The benefit of this really charming young actress must have been as equally gratifying to the *beneficiare*, as it was to her numerous admirers.

THE VARIETIES was well patronized last night. The singing of Miss Ada and Madame Louisa Payne Wray, with the dancing of Mamselles Williams and Eldridge, gave unusual satisfaction. Manager Brown keeps all quiet.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received Waverly Magazine, Wilke's Spirit, Chimney Corner, La Crosse Democrat, Albion, Saturday Night, Harper's Bazaar No. 4, American Agriculturist and Southern Cultivator for November; New York Citizen, German Leslie, American Union, True Flag, Police News, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, Round Table, American Artisan, Ballou's Monthly, Peterson's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, all for December; and also new sheet music and dailies from everywhere.

Look at our new prices of Fancy Dress Goods, Knit Goods, Shawls, Cloaks' Hosiery, Balmorals; they are all greatly reduced, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, to almost anti-war figures.

Plaid Linseys, Jeans, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, Flannels, all colors. Gents' underwear reduced twenty-five per cent from last month's prices, at Rice, Stix & Co.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Read the New Advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced in accordance with the laws: decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale.

We are selling Goods at panic prices. Call early. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

For Rent—A Dwelling House containing six rooms, on Robeson street, in the healthiest part of the city. Inquire of Lilly Bros., corner of Second and Union streets. no10 1w.

The Public is now aware that Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing Dry Goods sale is no deception. The inducements offered are such as will convince any one that the stock will be closed out as soon as possible.

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, corner Monroe. nov13 1m

Great Clearing Sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. nov13 1m

NOTICE!

Steiner Bros. & Baum are determined to give up Business by the 1st of January, and, therefore, offer their entire Wholesale and Retail Stock of Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at less than New York cost. This being no Humbug, the Public will do well to call on them and secure Bargains. Remember the place
STEINER BROS. & BAUM,
288 Main, Cor. Madison St.
nov15 1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with cure means or relief. Sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oc24 d&wlm

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $80,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
nos 3m New York.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine imported Vitella—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 235 West 47th St., New York. Advice gratis, but if you give us the full history of your case, the consultation fee of three dollars should be enclosed. Ladies may address us in full confidence. no7

Books.

LAW BOOKS,

School Books,

Novels,

And a Fine stock of Stationery,
—AT—
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
No. 312 Second street.
nov14 1m Corner of Monroe.

Dr. JAMES M. TOWNES, Grenada. HUGH TORRANCE, Coffeeville.

TOWNES & TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

NO. 206 FRONT STREET,

Up-Stairs—Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of all Plantation Supplies solicited. se19 w6m

Non-Resident Notice.

Law side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tennessee:

Wilson John Jeffers vs. Laura Belle Jeffers.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Laura Belle Jeffers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered that she make her appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in February next, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A Copy—Attest:
JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
By B. H. CAPERS, D. C.
Kerr, Westcott & Stahl, Attorneys for Plaintiff. no9 w4w

Memphis, Osceola & Hale's Point

Regular Sidewheel Passenger Packet.

STEAMER COUNTESS,

WILL make regular trips for the above and all way points, leaving Memphis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p.m.

Rates of Freight:

Pound freights per 100 lbs	$ 20
Cotton per bale	1 00
Corn per sack	20
Flour and Pork	As per contract.
Stock per head	3 00
Hogs	1 00
Sheep	75

Passage:

To Island 40	$1 00
To Charlie Morris	2 00
To points above, below Randolph	2 50
To Randolph	3 00
To Osceola	3 00
To Hale's Point	4 00

This Boat having been purchased by Dan Able and myself expressly for this trade, where we expect to wear her out, you are respectfully invited to call on us. SILAS HEA Gen'l
no9 tf Commander.

TOWNES & TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

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WILL make regular trips for the above and all way points, leaving Memphis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p.m.

Rates of Freight:

Pound freights per 100 lbs	$ 20
Cotton per bale	1 00
Corn per sack	20
Flour and Pork	As per contract.
Stock per head	3 00
Hogs	1 00
Sheep	75

Passage:

To Island 40	$1 00
To Charlie Morris	2 00
To points above, below Randolph	2 50
To Randolph	3 00
To Osceola	3 00
To Hale's Point	4 00

This Boat having been purchased by Dan Able and myself expressly for this trade, where we expect to wear her out, you are respectfully invited to call on us. SILAS HEA Gen'l
no9 tf Commander.

C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,

No. 312 Second street.
nov14 1m Corner of Monroe.

Dr. JAMES M. TOWNES, Grenada. HUGH TORRANCE, Coffeeville.

TOWNES & TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

NO. 206 FRONT STREET,

Up-Stairs—Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of all Plantation Supplies solicited. se19 w6m

Non-Resident Notice.

Law side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tennessee:

Wilson John Jeffers vs. Laura Belle Jeffers.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Laura Belle Jeffers is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered that she make her appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in February next, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A Copy—Attest:
JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
By B. H. CAPERS, D. C.
Kerr, Westcott & Stahl, Attorneys for Plaintiff. no9 w4w

Memphis, Osceola & Hale's Point

Regular Sidewheel Passenger Packet.

STEAMER COUNTESS,

WILL make regular trips for the above and all way points, leaving Memphis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p.m.

Rates of Freight:

Pound freights per 100 lbs	$ 20
Cotton per bale	1 00
Corn per sack	20
Flour and Pork	As per contract.
Stock per head	3 00
Hogs	1 00
Sheep	75

Passage:

To Island 40	$1 00
To Charlie Morris	2 00
To points above, below Randolph	2 50
To Randolph

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, November 15, 1867. }

We have no change to report in local money matters. The amount of cotton which is daily brought to our market increases the supply of currency for all purposes, and money grows easier slowly. Deposits are not large, but are better than last month, and were it not for the shrinkage in prices which have been going on for sometime, causing our merchants to sell in many instances below cost, our money market would be greatly improved. As it is we have plenty to move our cotton, and all sight bills are taken at ½d discount, and the current selling rate is at par.

The New York Gold market was steady to-day. It opened at 140⅞ and was unchanged at noon. This market is about sold out of coin, and it is only occasionally that we hear of a sale running up into the hundreds. Dealers bought a few small lots of gold to-day at 137½@138.

Silver is taken at 128@130.

City Scrip is in good demand and firm. Brokers offer 45c with little success, and hold at 48 cents. A sale of $400 was made during the day at 46½c to a dealer.

County scrip is dull at 68c buying. Selling at 72@73c.

Police Scrip is scarce and in demand at 75c. Selling at 80c.

The official return of the quantity of gold exported from New Zealand shows that 6,388,028 ounces have been exported since the discovery of its gold fields, and of that quantity 170,225 ounces were reported during the second quarter of the current year.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn. old	ss 28	Bank of Augusta	50
" " new	40	" " Athens	40
" Chattanooga	10	" " Columbus	95
" Middle Tenn	30	" " Commerce	6
City Bank	60	" " Fulton	40
Merchant's Bank	95	" " E'p're State	30
Northern Bank	90	" " Middle Ga	80
Ocoee "	10	" " Savannah	35
Planters' "	98	" " State of Ga	12
Union "	98	Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	95
Shelbyville "	30	City 3'k of Augusta	25
Southern "	30	F'lin's & M'ch'cs	8
Traders' "	90	Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
ALABAMA.		Marine Bank	85
Bank of Mobile	95	Mech's & M'f'rs B'k	5
" Montgomery	45	Planters' Bank	12
" Selma	20	Union Bank	5
Commercial Bank	12	Mechanic's Bank	2
Eastern Bank	42	Man'fact'rs "	12
Northern "	35	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Central "	6	Bank of Camden	30
Southern "	95	" Charleston	15
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Chester	20
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Georgetown	12
" Charlotte	20	" Hamburg	13
" Clarendon	2	" Newbury	9
" Commerce	12	" S. Carolina	7
" Fayetteville	7	State, old is'ue	10
" Lexington	10	State, new	5
" N. Carolina	40	Commercial Bank	2
" Wadesboro'	20	Exchange Bank	60
" Washington	10	Frm'rs & Exch'ge	1
" Wilmington	18	Merchants' Bank	3
" Yanceyville	5	People's Bank	20
Commercial Bank	18	Planters' "	8
Farmers' B'k of N. C	20	Plant'rs&M'ch'ts B'k	8
Merchants' Bank	40	South W. R. R.	22
Miners&Plant'rs B'k	25	State Bank	3
LAND WARRANTS.		Union "	60
40 acres, war 1812	$ 38	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
80 " "	80	Draft on England, fre	
120 " "	100	land and Scotland,	
160 " "	140	$7 for 1 lb. sterling	
160 " not "	135	France, Switzerland &	
BONDS.		Belgium, 5 55 franc	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	for $1 00.	
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85	GERMANY.	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22	Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold	
M. & O R. R. coupons	29	thaler	
Tenn. bonds, old	66	new	
" new	44	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prus	
Tenn. coupons	70	sian thaler	
Miss. C R. R. 1st m'g'e	45	Frankfort, 61¾c for 1	
" 2d "	40	guilder	
Memp'lis City b'nds	65	Sweden, 41½c for one	
" " coupons	55	rixdaldar	

The Liverpool cotton market opened dull, but not quotably lower, and was unchanged during the day. The New York market opened dull and nominal with quotations unchanged. At noon the market was the same, and at 4 p.m. it was dull, with Uplands 19@19¼c, and other grades unchanged, with sales of 1000 bales. Our market was moderately active, but prices more irregular. Buyers were offering 18c for Middling, but sales were very limited at that figure and confined mostly to outside lots. Holders asked 15¾c. which they got in some cases. Those having orders to fill find it difficult to do so at less. The majority of sales for the day were made at 15¾ to 15¾c. The stock of American cotton in Liverpool has decreased during the week about 16,000 bales, leaving a stock on hand of 117,000 bales American, and a total stock of 528,000 bales. The sales in that market for the week were 60 000 bales, of which 2000 only were taken by speculators, and 18,000 for export. Our market closed dull as follows:

Ordinary	nominal
Good Ordinary	13½@14
Low Middling	14½@14¾
Middling to Strict	15@15¼
Good Middling	16 @16¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	1,655	
Received previously	46,270	47,925
		48,995
Exported to-day	2,074	
Exported previously	36,327	38,401
Stock on hand		10,594

The present dry and beautiful weather is being made the most of by our country friends to push out their cotton, and the undivided attention being called thereto, it is not wonderful that so few of them are to be seen in town. The number, however, who have been here during the week, is very much greater than the last week, and now that the health of the city is entirely restored, it will be but a few days before our thoroughfares will be crowded once more. The animated appearance of our landing for some days past gives tokens of what is to be, and now that navigation is resumed in the Ohio, very large additions to stocks may be anticipated. Meats which have been declining have stiffened up at other ports above, and the weakness which has prevailed here was less apparent to-day. It is certain that stocks can't be duplicated at present prices. Mess Pork, Chicago packed, is offered at $24 50, and in some instances these can be purchased in St. Louis and Cincinnati are offered at that figure, but the ruling rate is $23 in fair assorted lots. Clear Sides are in good supply at 16¾@16¾c, with some exceptional sales at less. Shoulders are dull at 13½@13¾c. Breakfast bacon is scarce, and held at 18@18½c. Plain Canvassed Hams 19@20c. Sugar cured 24@25c. A sale consignment of Orleans Canvassed Sugar Cured was closed out at 20@21c. Corn Meal is held at $5 90@5. Owing to an increase in receipts, Corn is some easier to-day, and the low rates were $1 10 and $1 12½. From store it sells at 2 to 5c per bushel higher. Sacked Corn is scarce, and in demand at 95@98. Oats 72@73c. Bran dull at $20@21 at depot and on landing. Hay is weak and lower. Several hundred bales were received from Cincinnati, and 80 bales were brought up from the wreck of a barge sunk near Horn Lake. The large stock all thrown on the market caused a heavy decline yesterday. Holders sold readily at $2 in the small lots of gold to-day at 137½@138.

Silver is taken at 128@130.

City Scrip is in good demand and firm. Brokers offer 45c with little success, and hold at 48 cents. A sale of $400 was made during the day at 46½c to a dealer.

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No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn. old is'ue	28	Augusta I. & G. Co	95
" " new	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanooga	10	" " Athens	40
" Middle Tenn	30	" " Columbus	95
City Bank	60	" " Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	95	" " Fulton	40
Northern Bank	90	" " E'p're State	30
Ocoee "	10	" " Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	98	" " Savannah	35
Union "	98	" " State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	30	Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	95
Southern "	30	City 3'k of Augusta	25
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Southern "	95	Bank of Camden	30
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	20
" Charlotte	20	" Georgetown	12
" Clarendon	2	" Hamburg	13
" Commerce	12	" Newbury	9
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Miners&Plant'rs B'k	25	South W. R. R.	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	$ 38	Union "	60
80 " "	80	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
120 " "	100	Draft on England, fre	
160 " "	140	land and Scotland,	
160 " not "	135	$7 for 1 lb. sterling	
BONDS.		France, Switzerland &	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	Belgium, 5 55 franc	
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85	for $1 00.	
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COTTON--COMMISSION.

F. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

W. H. GAY, W. C. RUTLAND, Memphis. of DeSoto Co., Miss.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. J. TAYLOR, of DeSoto Co., Miss. Mosby & Hunt's Block,

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON and other Country Produce. Our stock of Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, and other Plantation Supplies, are at all times complete.

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street,

UP STAIRS, - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us an21

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.☞

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pittman. Z. N. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe Street, corner Center Alley,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advances made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates charged for all business done. se6 3m

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m—se21

J. L. VERSSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices. se6 daw1f

I. B. MERCER, Shelby County. JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel.

F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 194 Main Street,

Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. I. F. COULTER is still with us. se28 1f

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

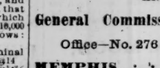
MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metalic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,



UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

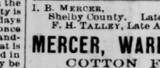
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— —@ 25 00
Wagon wheels	— —@ 18 00
Buggy hubs, perset	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	2 50@ 3 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 50@ 5 00
Wagon spokes, do	4 00@ 6 00
Bent felloes, do	1 80@ 3 75
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— —@ 3 00
Buggy poles, each	— —@ 80
Wagon axles, reach and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 50
Wagon handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 00@ 17 50

se6 dawtoin

GAS FIXTURES.

WE have received and opened a splendid assortment of

Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Pillars and Shade,

Of the latest and best style. For sale at Manufacturer's prices.

FULLEN & HAMMOCK,

No. 273 MAIN STREET,

(Opposite Court Square.)

nov15-2w

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. S. CLARKE, 302 Front Street.

nov-1m*

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will make application at the December term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn.-see, for letters of administration upon the estate of John B. McNicol, deceased.

CHARLES HARRIS.

November 15, 1867. nov15 lawsw

THE GREAT FRENCH

DR. JOHNSON

HAS ARRIVED. HE CURES

Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Colic and Cramp, Rheumatism, Contracted Cords, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fevers, Dropsies, Asthma,

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of Heart, Burns, Corns, Frosted Feet, Chilblains Coughs and Colds, Pain in Side or Back, Muscular Spinal Affections, Blindness, Piles.

All of the above named diseases the Doctor has never failed in making a permanent cure Office open day and night,

CORNER SECOND AND POPLAR STREETS,

nov19 MEMPHIS, TENN.

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, President. W. H. CHERRY, President Gayoso Savings Institution. dent Merchants' National Bank,

JAS ELDER, President DeSoto Bank. P. C. BETHELL. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

se29 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 19 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

E. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

oc2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. B. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President

FRED. WARNKE, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. A Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
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H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't, Charlotte, N. C.

No. 2261.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

Chas. H. Webb, vs. The Estate of S. B. Hendrix, deceased, and his heirs, W. L. Hendrix, et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Sarah E. Smith and husband J. W. Smith are residents of the State of Mississippi; Martha E. Holloman, L. F. Holloman and Mary J. Hendrix are residents of the State of Alabama; Thos. C. Webb, of the firm of T. C. Webb & Co. and Henry Emmons are residents of the State of Massachusetts, and all the non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy. Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Clapp, Vance & Anderson and Barnwell & Stewart Sols. for complt. oc30 lawiw

Chancery Sale of Valuable Cotton Plantation.

BY an order of the Chancery Court of Mississippi county, Ark. at May term, A. D. 1867, we will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, upon the premises,

Wednesday, the 20th day of November,

A. D. 1867, the farm known as the B. B. Harding Plantation, situated one and a half miles below Osceola, in Mississippi county, Ark. It has a good Dwelling, Cabins, Crib, Gin-house, Cisterns, etc., and two more buildings will be completed before the day of sale, to make it suitable to work on the tenant system. It is well protected by levee, and has never failed to make a crop in the highest water.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money cash; the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, retaining a lien upon the land for the unpaid purchase money.

J. H. HAZARD,
C. L. M. ORR,
CHAS. BOWEN,
Commissioners.

oc26 tds

Stray Notice.

TAKEN UP by J. M. Hallum, in the Second District of Shelby county, October 1st, 1867, dark bay mare Mule, 15 hands high, 5 years old, branded on left hip R, on the off shoulder S. Also, light bay mare Mule, 14½ hands high, branded S T on left shoulder and S on left hip. Each valued at $100.

Also, taken up by W. B Battle, in First District, one bay mare Mule, four years old.

The owners are notified to come forward and take them away.

ANDREW STEWART, Ranger.

Raleigh, October 24, 1867. oc24 lawiw*

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who have claims against the estate of R. B. Shone, deceased, will present them duly authenticated on or before the 25th day of November next. Also, all who are indebted to said estate will please come forward & settle-ment. Address Bartlett Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad, Shelby county, Tenn

MRS. L. A. M. SHONE, Administratrix.

oc24 lawiw

RAILROADS.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at **4:30 p.m.** and arrives at Nashville at **6:40 a.m.** next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at **11:00 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **4:00 p.m.** next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 277½ Main street, and at the Depot, foot of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

ANSA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 277½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co.

October 1, 1867. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, } MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 277½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM. B. JONES, General Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct tf

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering. my5 tf

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore they now offer the ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the bale when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and perfection as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed unnecessary to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Cotton Presses and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & TATTING, General Agents, New Orleans,

For sale by MEACHAM & TREADWELL, HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO., Memphis,

And other dealers and Grocery Merchants. se22 m6

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—

Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)

Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;

" " " Dry;

CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—

(Chowcnow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)

New Peaches in cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

And for sale by

HARRISON FLOUR;

GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;

SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—

No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use.

NEW CODFISH;

NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

oc31

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7, 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company:

An additional call of twenty per cent. on the subscribed stock of the Company is hereby made payable at the Company's office, south-west corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on or before the 10th day of November, 1867.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.

GARLAND P. WARE, Secretary. nov8 10t

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

KENDALL & HEATH,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists,

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS.

S. E. Cor. of Second and Winchester Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square),

MEMPHIS.....TENN.,

WILL furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings on short notice and at most reasonable rates; and especially, keep on hand at all times the various sizes of Gin Castings. se22 3